THE CITIZEN.

Del., Lack, and Western R. R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch. TO NEW YORK. Leave Glenridge 6.06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.20, 9.17, 10.37, 11.37, a.m., 12.43, 1.43, 3.33, 4.42, 5.27, 6.13, 5 57, 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m. Leave Bloomfield 6.08, 6,49, 7,19, 7,56, *8,32, 9,19, 10,35, 11,39, a m, 12,46, 1,45, 3,35, 4,44, 5.29, 6.15, 6.59, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, p m, 12 39 a m. Leave Watsessing-6.10, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.41, 1.41 a.m. 12.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.18 7.02, 8.23,

* Does not stop at Newark. FROM NEW YORK. Leave Barclay Street-6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 1 1.20 a m, 12.40, *1.20, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, 00, 8.30, 10.00, 11,30 p m. Leave Newark for Bloomfield-6.20, 6.40, 7.15, 7.53, 8.43, 10.03, 11.03, 11.53, a m, 1.13, *1.53, 2.44, 4.13, 5.26, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.63, 10.38 p m, 12.06 a m

2. 48, 11. 12 p.m., 12.41 a.m.

*Saturdays only. Nors-Leave Christopher street 5 minutes later than time given above.					
New	York	& Green	wood	Lake	R. R.
Leave N. Y., Chambers at	Leave North Newark.	Arrive at Bloomfield.	Leave Bloomfield.	Leave Soho.	Leave North
AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	A

9 33 12-36 PM 2 33 4 13 5 17 10 28 10 31 5 44 5 40 6 20 8 00 6 57 8 33 3 21 4 57 3 18 12 38 12 00 12 31 Sunday Trains from New York, 9 00 a M and 7 45 PM. Sunday Trains from New York, via Orange Branch, 8 45 A. M. 1 30, 6 00 and 9 15 P M.

BLOOMFIELD POST OFFICE.

at 8 08 A M and 7 12 P M.

Sunday Trains to New York, leave Bloomfield

Mails Close at	nd Arrive as Follo	W8:
CLOSE:	ARRIVE:	DELIVERY
7 00 AM	8:20 AM	9:00 AM
8 15 AM	10:00 AM	P 2
11:20 AM	1:30 PM	
3:15 PM	5:30 PM	6:00 PM
4:15 PM	H	ORACE DODD.
	1.	Postmaster.

Proper Underclothing. A PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES US.

In the first place I may say that in our climate some kind of undercloth ing should be worn by man, woman and child all the year round, summer as well as winter, although, of course, it should vary in character, with the season. There are doubtless many who wear nothing of the sort, winter and summer, who have thus for es caped all ill consequence, or at least think that they have. In all probability, however, they are deceiving themselves. They may not yet have suffered serious inconvenience from their neglect to properly clothe themselves, but they are quite certainly, even though the process goes on slowing, weakening their resisting powers, and are hence rendering themselves less capable of bearing up against the atstantly making. Every year finds them more apt to suffer from slight ailments, each one of which debilitates the system; advancing age makes them more susceptible, and at last pneumonia, pleurisy, dysentery, or some other serious disease strikes them down. The changes in our climate are so sudden and severe as to require all the vital strength of the organism to combat them, and if the body be not properly protected the danger is increased. Even with all the care that can be exercised the barriers are often' broken down.

There are many men and women within my personal knowledge who cannot, even for a single day, omit their customary woolen shirts and drawers, without contracting a cough or becoming subject to rheumatic or neuralgic pains. One of these is a gentleman holding, a high office under the government of the United States. He dislikes the sensation of wool next the skin, and has repeatedly tried to hard. en himself to the point of being able to dispense with the thick flannel shirt that his wife insists upon his wearing.

As often, however, as he has made the attempt, he has so often been obliged after a few hours' abstinence to return to the disagreeable garment, for a gentle reminder comes to him in the form of a light stitch in his side, while he is sniffing the fresh morning air on his way to his office. By the is most painful for him to breathe, and the suffering goes on increasing until. he is forced to go home and put on the protecting shirt, very much to his wife's delight at the fulfillment of her

predictions. Silk is not the best material with which to make underclothes so far as concerns their health preserving qualities, whatever may be its advantages, so far as beauty and immediate com fort are concerned. The chief object of underclothing is the retention of the natural heat of the body, in such is Northern, and the other Southern, a way that low temperatures and sudden changes will not affect the surface. Several years ago I performed some experiments which went to show beyoud any doubt that all silk is below wool in its power to prevent the loss of heat from the body, and very little superior to cotton. Indeed, nothing is in this-respect preferable to wool, Phillips Brooks, and men of that class and of this material all underclothing meant for winter use should be made. In summer a mixture of wool and cotton, called merino, may be worn, but | Southerner never falls into. He has even in very hot weather silk is not de | slips enough of another kind, but he strable, for it is not such a ready ab- doesn't slip on the long "u."

sorber of the perspiration as wool, and allows the body to be kept in a state not romote from that known as parboiled. - Dr. W. A. Hammond.

Princess and Dragon.

James Steele Mackaye once dramat ized "Silas Marner," and went to call on George Eliot to ask her consent to its production. Mr. Mackaye is reported as saying: She received me with dignity, took my letter, read it deliberately, and then for the first time looked intently at my face, at the same time extending her hand to me with charming frankness. In another moment I was perfectly at home and forgot everything in the presence of this charming woman, for she is the most fascinating and the homeliest woman that I ever saw in my life. Her husband, Lewes, was there, and it was not long before I found myself comparing the couple to the princess and the dragon. Mr. Lewessat glowering at me all the time I was there, but af ter a while I succeeded in forgetting his presence and that he was, as far as could be, the husband of George Eliot, in intellect and genius the queen of all England. I told her the changes that I had made in her story, particularly in the conclusion, which I had found necessary to alter wholly. The denouement, as I left it, made a really dramatic effect, and the author of "Silas Marner" acknowledged the improvement and regretted, so she said, that she had not thought of it herself. I talked with her three hours, and I was amazed when I rose to go to see how the time had fled. I was to call again the next day to read to her my play, in which she seemed to have taken a real interest, but the following day I received a note from the dragon saying that "Mrs. Lewes had, upon mature deliberation, decided not to have her story dramatized." Of course the play was never produced.

How to Elevate the Stage. There s a most important lesson that the American public must learn if it would seek to increase the moral tone of the stage. It cannot be done by sermon, address, or essay, but by hard, practical example. When a foreign actress arrives on our shores depending upon the meretricious aid of an indecent notoriety to secure her large audiences, let press and public rigidly ignore her. When we shall learn this all-import ant lesson, and demonstrate publicly that we have learned it, there will be an end to such spectacles as that witnessed during the past season. The argument will at once be advanced by many in this connection that we have no right to consider the private life of an actor. Perhaps not. But likewise has an actor no right to flaunt his or her immoralities before the public as a basis for public patronage. There are certain rights which the public enjoys, and these every one, be he or she artist or artisan, is bound to respect. To decry the impurity of men and women of the drama when we ourselves foster it by our presence at the theatres where they perform is ridiculous. America can truthfully boast and feel proud of its many actors who, by their moral purity and superiority, have lent beauty to dramatic art. Why, then, will so many sit and worship at the feet of dramatic immorality? The purity and elevation of the stage is in the hands of the public itself, and that class of actors and performances will be most successful to which we lend our presence and patronage.—Brooklyn Magazine.

PRONUNCIATION OF "U."-Although there exists no difference in the language spoken in the Northern and Southern portions of our country, it is a curious fact that the pronuciation of certain words and letters is not alike. Take, for example, the letter "u."

Ninty-nine out of a hundred North erners will say institoot instead of intime that he has gone a few blocks, stitute, dooty for duty-a perfect whether on foot or in his carriage, it | rhyme to the word beauty. They will call new and news, noo and noos-and so on through the dozens and hundreds of similar words. Not a dictionary in the English language authorizes this. In student, and stupid, the "u" has the same sound as in cupid, and should not be pronounced stoodent and stoopid, as so many teachers are in the habit of sounding them. It is a vulgarism to call a door a doah-as we all admit-isn't it as much of a vulgarism to call a newspaper a noospaper? One vulgarism that's the only difference. When the London "Punch" wishes to burlesque the pronuciation of servants, it makes them call the duke the dook, tutor the tooter, and a tube a toob. You'never find the best Northern speakers, such as James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. saying noo for new, Toosday for Tuesday, avenoo for avenue, or calling a dupe a doop. It is a fault that a

MARILLA.

a song is growing in my heart, Marilla, Now it is creeping to a chamber in my brain, Oh, hear it from my lips depart, Marilla; "Twill recall the olden, golden days again, When we drawned beneath the silver boot, I

rilla, In Seville—'meath the blue waves overhead, and sent our golden ships affest, Marilla... But two in all the world know what we said.

Oh, I've lived a thousand years since then, Ma-

Ah, how! my lonely pillow only knows.

By day I've isughed and fought with men, Ma-While at night my heart grew gray with buried

Then, while I wept, from out the gloom, Marilla, I'd seem to feel your warm palm touch my And your gracious presence in the room, Marilla, Would send my grief some other heart to seek. And, while I slept, you came to me, Marilla,

With warm love in your eyes of violet. But when I woke, my ships at sea, Marilla, Love freighted tomed—and, ah! my eyes were But, once, with breaking heart, I slept, Marilla, When something touched my mouth like Seville

I awoke-and held you. Then I wept, Marilla, And life with love I found to be divin We will walk again the olden ways, Marilla: You will coo into my ears the den words, Which, in Seville, in the olden days, Marilla, Charmed to your dainty feet the timid birds. For God is good. The world is wide, Marilla; But now I feel your hand, the world is small: For my world is where you abide, Marilla-

And I am yours, through everything and—All!

John Ernest McCann in New York Mail and

WASHINGTON'S FAIR BOYCOTTERS.

The Amiable Conspiracy Planned By Three Society Young Ladies. There were three young ladies who, by virtue of the official positions of their fathers, had the assurance of always having partners themselves for the cotillons, if there were men enough to go around, who, because of the scarcity of the masculine article in Washington, especially of the dancing kind, determined a few winters ago to "boycott" all the girls not in their dwn clique who came to the city as visitors; and this is the way they managed it. A modest, attractive girl was visiting a senator's wife, but knew very few gentlemen in Washington, for the senator's wife with whom she was had not lived here long, and it so chanced that in a certain german the young lady knew but three men besides her own partner. The trio who had formed the league against visitors knew this fact, and being themselves well acquainted with most of the gentlemen dancing that night, including the three the young stranger knew, they determined among themselves to regularly "take out" those three, whenever the stranger was on the floor, before she could do so, in order to prevent her, as she was too modest to "take out" any but an acquaintance, from having any one with whom she could

dance except her own partner. In pursuance of this amiable conspiracy the three girls actually succeeded in causing the young lady to be left stranded in the middle of the ball room, looking hopelessly at the strange faces of the men who were seated, while the three men she knew were kept by the three girls who had planned this discomfiture for her, for no other reason than a desire to see her neglected, as a contrast to their own belleship, and to discourage her and other visitors to the city from "poaching upon their preserves" by dividing with them the attention of the few young men in

Especially does this particular clique of girls—for though the three who carried out the plan above described are married now, they have their successors among families whose home is in Washingtonlook with disfavor upon congressional tamilies, whether those of senators or representatives, though they sometimes, as a great concession, admit daughters of senators to their ring, if the latter have lived long enough in Washington for their daughters to grow up here, or if they can entertain at all here, or invite their girl friends to visit them in their pleasant homes in the states from which they

But the real belle of Washington is a girl of a higher type than those who plot to boycott other girls, and beautiful, young and highly accomplished, and a senator's daughter, is always provided weeks ahead with partners for every dance, yet says she never has a good time if other girls are not enjoying themselves. "I do think," enthusiastically exclaimed another young and pretty girl, who had needed no favors at the belle's hands, "she is the loveliest girl I ever saw. She is so sweet to other girls! At the last german she had received many corsage bouquets in the dance, and she saw an-other girl who had none; so, in passing her, quietly slipped one of her own into her hand." In this way she gave to other girls all the six bouquets she received

There is a selfish and malicious part too, which young men also take in the german, and for purposes of their ownsometimes spite sometimes to curry favor with certain of the girlsconspire together to make belles of some and to slight others equally deserving. It is very easy for a "ring"and such exist in social as well as political circles—to carry out their purposes in a german, especially if the leader of the dance be one of the clique which has decided to make the occasion a pleasure or a punishment to some of those present, for the leader of a german is a great autocrat while he holds sway.-Washington Cor. Harper's Bazar.

The Man in the Ditch. On a recent evening when the sidewalks were slippery a gentleman not wholly unknown to local fame started to walk from his club to his house. Now, this is a feat that he has performed time and time again without injury to himself or amusement to the neighbors; but on this particular evening he had been eating something for supper that disagreed with him, and made the sidewalks so treacherous that he took the middle of the street in order to gain foot room. There was one bad spot on the street where workmen had been repairing the sewer, and where a ditch some six feet in depth had been left unguarded.

It was quite natural that in his dreamy progress the gentleman should walk plump into this pitfall, and that, after realizing what had happened to him, he should clamor for assistance: Two young fellows came by and he begged them for a

"What are you doing there?" they asked. "Waitin' (hic) to get out." "But what's your name?"

"My name's my own, ain't it. Wosh you want to know name for?" "Look here. If you don't tell us who you are we won't pull you out." "Ver' well. I'm sewered."

And the young fellows pulled the sup-posed Mr. Seward out of the ditch, and pointed his nose toward home and left him.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Healthfulness of Running Water. Rapid flowing waters seem more living and healthful than those of sluggish streams, but there is much illusion in this appearance. If they get more exposure to oxidation, they also get less time for it. If the slow stream leaves more organic deposit in its bed, it is because it has more time and repose for settling and less force for carrying the list with it. The bed of the swift stream is clean at the expense of cleanness in the vater that scours it; just as the washed dish is cleaner than the dish water. The only valid reason for preferring the water of a rapid stream, quantities being equal, would be a position more elevated and less exposed to surface

dramage. Engineers calculate that the carrying power of water increases as the sixth power of the increase of velocity, so that a stream flowing six times as fast as another will be able to transport 46,556 times more matter. Consequently, if pollution be discharged into a lively flowing stream, it will have very little chance of being dropped from the water at all .-Chicago Times.

Electric Light and Flowers.

The light from an electric lamp tower at Davenport, Ia., falls full upon a flower garden about 160 feet away, and during the past summer the owner has observed that lilies which have usually bloomed only in the day have opened in the night, and that morning glories have unclosed their blossoms as soon as the electric light fell on them.—Public Opinion.

ACCOUNT OF A CORRESPONDENT FROM THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

Methods of Cultivation in the Great Sumae Districts-Gathering the Crop of Leaves-On the Threshing Floor. Virginia's Product.

Sieflian sumac stands first in all the

markets of the world. This is due to the great care bestowed upon its gathering and curing. The sumac is a native of Africa and Syria. For centuries it has been grown in Sicily, but it is not indigenous to that island, where its seed seldom comes to perfection, and it is propagated by sprouts and suckers. In Africa the seed, which is perfect, is used as a condiment. The sumac belongs to the genus Rhus-turpentine family. There are many varieties of this shrub, some of which are used in tanning, others in dyeing and others again in medicine. The Rhus Coriaria (known here as the common sumac) is generally cultivated in Sicily. Palermo and Trapani are the great sumac districts. It is also grown in the province of Catiana, but is at present seldom to be met with in the province of Messina. It grows wild in certain sections, where it propagates by suckers. The cultivated sumac is very bushy. Under favorable conditions of soil and climate it grows from nine to twelve feet high, but as it is annually topped it does not attain a height greater than three feet-one year's growth of wood. It thrives where the orange tree and cotton plant have their home. It is also well adapted to a temperate climate. A warm, calcareo-siliceous porous soil suits it best. METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

The sumac is worked in December or January. The suckers are then removed from the old placts and set out in the grove. When the leaves sell for 11-2 cents per pound suckers bring 1 cent apiece. Suckers should be straight, onehalf inches in diameter, fifteen inches high and well supplied with fibrous roots. They are set out in parallel rows, running with the slope of the land-5,000 to the acre, and trimmed down to within six inches of the ground. They are cultivated by hand, a long, broad grubbing hoe (zappa) being used. The earth is drawn up to the plants that the rain may run off. During the first year-from December to September-the sumac is worked seven times; in December, February and April, deep grubbings; in May the earth is leveled, and three light workings follow between June and September. During the second and subsequent years it is worked in December and the earth is leveled in March, heavy rains seldom occurring in Sicily during the spring. The third and last working is in May. At three years the sumac is full grown. Its innumerable suckers must then be removed or they will enfeeble the plant.

The first year the sumac bears but few leaves, which mature late, are light, and have neither the color nor the aroma of those of the adult shrub. During August and September the large leaves are gathered, and the tender ones, on the tips of the branches, are left until they are mature in October. In January the plants are cut down to a height of six inches. Plants of two years and over are either topped and trimmed before their leaves are gathered (a considerable saving of labor, but by topping the shrubs in mid-summer their longevity and productiveness are diminished), or stripped of their leaves in May, June, August or September, and pruned in December or January following. Men only are employed for pruning. As each man gathers an armful of branches or twigs, he piles them on the ground in rows, in such a manher as to expose as little surface as possible to the sun, which bleaches and scorches the leaves, diminishing their market value. The rows are run in the direction of the prevailing winds to avoid loss by the scattering of the leaves. Should the branches and twigs be exposed to a shower while lying on the ground their leaves suffer greatly, both in quality and weight. Twenty days after the main harvesting the suckers are, in turn, stripped of their leaves. Women and children gather the

ON THE THRASHING FLOOR. After a few days of dry, warm weather the crop is carried to the thrashing floor. and the leaves are whipped off with the old fashioned flail and baled. The twigs are tied in bundles and sold for firewood. When the leaves are stripped by hand they are at once carried to the storehouse and turned over three or four times a day with pitchforks, to prevent overheating and fermentation. These leaves are thus cured in four or five days, baled and sent to the mills to be ground

The price of sumac depends upon the color of the leaves, which should be bright green when put upon the market. Cured leaves from a one-year-old bush are of a dull green color; those of the September gathering are blackish in hue. Care is taken not to mix the different varieties. Four qualities of sumac are quoted on the market: First quality, whole leaves, free from trash, shipped in bales; second quality, thrashed sumac; third quality, leaves from one-year-old shrubs; fourth quality,

leaves of September gathering. The sumac grows spontaneously in various sections of the United States on poor, ough and abandoned lands and hillsides It has never been subjected to cultivation, though there appears no reason why it may not be. In Virginia the price of the raw product, as delivered to the mills, varies with different seasons and conditions all the way from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per 100 pounds, which is very much less than what Sicilian sumae brings in its home market. The duty on ground sumac entering the United States is three-tenths of one cent per pound.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Homicide by a Devout Boer. In the last number of The Tydschrift a 'Diary of a Boer in the Kafir commando" s published. We extract two consecutive entries: Sunday, Feb. 23. No Kafirs in sight. Held divine service. Prayer meetng at night-a blessed time. Monday, Feb. 24. Saw Kafirs on the hills. Comnando went out and shot thirty-four, besides a number that got away wounded. Thanksgiving service in the evening on eturn to camp. Sang psalm 107, and vent on sentry. Shot two Kafirs."-Pall Mall Gazette.

Philadelphia's Building Societies. The 300 active building societies of Philadelphia are carring mortgages on cal estate to the amount of \$50,000,000. These mortgages are being paid off in nonthly sums, ranging from \$5 to \$50 nonthly. Three-fourths of these mortrages are on small houses, worth from 800 to \$3,000, and the occupants, instead of paying rent are paying off the morttages, and will eventually own their nouses at a cost but little more than they vould have paid for rent .- New Orleans limes Democrat.

In Europe, last Summer, a friend of mine encountered a San Francisco ournalist, who with a companion, was speding the dog days in travel. They had planned to "do" the Continent in a three months' absence from the Golden Gate—and they were doing it We're just taking the cream off the Continent," said the editor: "we could'nt do more if we were to stay here three years." They got up early and went to bed late, and they saw everything they thought it worth their while to see. "We were in Rome two days; if we'd staved another day we'd have been bored to death." They had meant to spend two days in Venice, but found that one was enough. It is gratifying to know that the fruits of this thorough study of Europe are to be gathered in a volume. - Critic.

Amusements.

MINER'S THEATRE. Market Street, Newark.

H. C. MINES..... Sole Proprietor and Manage FRANK L. PERLEY..... Acting Manage THIS WEEK,

Grand Opera Season Three Evenings and one Matinee, beginning

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th, 1887. AMERICAN OPERA

NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY, THEODORE THOMAS CHARLES E LOCKE -Thursday Evening, Feb. 10: Wagner's Grand

LOHENGRIN.' Friday Evening, Feb. 11: Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,

"FAUST." Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 12: Flowtow's Charming Opera, in four acts,

"MARTHA." Saturday Evening, Feb. 12: Masse's one-act

"GALATEA,"

followed by Delibe's Grand Spectacular Ballet, in "SYLVIA."

Eminent Solo Artists, 60 - The Unrivalled Thomas Orchestra - 60. 100—The National Opera Chorus—100. 80—Grand Dancing Ballet—80. Elaborate Costumes, Scenery, Mechanical and Electrical Effects. Prices. \$1 to \$3, according to location.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

NEW YORK,

23d St. and Fourth Avenue. ANIEL FROHMAN......MANAGER. "The most charming Theatre in the World," Saturday Matinee at 2.

Miss Helen Dauvray AND HER COMEDY COMPANY, Under the Management of W. R. HAYDEN, in the

FAMOUS COMEDY entitled Masks And Faces. Seats reserved by Mail or Telephone. PRICES-All Reserved-50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50

ESTABLISHED 1848. MARTIN R. DENNIS & CO., FOREIGN BANKERS

Steamship Agents.

Drafts for £1 and upwards, payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Money sent to all parts of the world PASSAGE TICKETS on all lines of Ocean Steamers at greatly REDUCED RAFES.

774 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.

Horse Blankets, Fur Robes!

Plush Robes! Sleighs, Sleigh Bells And Winter Goods for Stable.

Driving Gloves! Closing out Carriages at Low Prices GEO. ROUBAUD.

202 Market St., Newark.

PARKER'S PHOTO GALLERY. 695 Broad St.,

All Negatives registered. Duplicates furnished from those made by Mr. Parker as well as my own. Personal attention given to each sitting.

NEWARK. N. J.

WM. L. TEUSH, Successor to C. Parker.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Benedict's Time.

Diamonds & Watches A SPECIALTY.

Importers and Manufacturers. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CHAINS Rich Jewelry and Silverware. Havin enlarged our Store, and made ex ensive mprovements, we are the better enabled to disp ay ur large and choice stock. West side elevated trains stop at Cortla di Stre L near r ar of Benedict Building. Ten

BENEDICT BROTHERS KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME. Benedict Building.

Broadway and Courtlandt St. ESTABLISHED 1821.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO. Diamonds, Watches, GOLD JEWELRY, Sterling Silver Ware, Silver Plate.

IMPORTER OF French Clocks, Bronzes

and Opera Glasses. Gold and Silver Headed Canes, Watch and

Clock Repairing.

No. 887 Broad Street, Near City Hall, Newark, N. J.

Educational.

Miss Henrietta Northall's Schoo Young Ladies, Boys and Girls.

Broad Street, opposite the Park, BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Competent teachers for all Depart

ments. PUPILS Prepared for College Course. FRENCH and GERMAN by Native Teachers. Lessons in INSTRU MENTAL MUSIC, DRAWING, ART NEEDLEWORK and PLAIN SEWING by special teachers. USE of PIANO at SCHOOL for Daily Practising. ·For particulars apply at MISS NOR-

THALL'S residence, RIDGEWOOD AVE., GLEN RIDGE, N J.

The Studio Classes

Will begin the 7th of October, under the direction of Miss Augusta L. Brower. Hours of instruction 1 to 4 P. M., Thursdays. De signing in all its branches. Drawing or painting from the flat or real object. Model ing in clay etc. Special instruction in general Art Topics. Arrangements to be made with MISS HENRIETTA NORTHALL, at her residence, Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J. Or at the school, after Sept. 23, 1886.

ART SCHOOL.

Miss H. A. Shibley.

Thorough instruction in Drawing from Cast, Still Life, Sketching from Nature and Portraiture, Mineral, Oil and Water Colors. All branches of decorative art. Year begins September

MISS H. A. SHIBLEY, Belleville, Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY 764 & 766 BROAD STREET. NEWARK

past year.

A thorough course of study, embracing Business studies, German, Shorthand, Typewriting, Actual business transacted by intercommuni cation with colleges in various cities of the Resolutions engrossed, cards written, etc.

Business men needing office help will please ommunicate. Catalogue and Business Educator free. L. L. TUCKER,

Boys, MIDDLE-AGED MEN

AND YOUNG LADIES Coleman College, 703 to 713 Broad St. Newark, N. J. The largest and most popular school in this country. Course of study combines theory with practice by a system of business transactions based on real values. No vacations. Rates low. Graduates assisted to situations. The College Journal and Illustrated Catalogue mailed on application. H. COLEMAN, Principal, EZRA WHITE, President.

The Bloomfield Savings Institution.

ABSTRACT OF

Annual Report to the Legislature, Showing the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution on the morning of January 1, 1887; ASSETS

Loans on Bond and Mtge, (first liens) Interest due and accrued 2.315 52 United States Bonds (market value) Cash on hand and in bank 13,500 of 8,351 51 \$96,667 03

LIABILITIES Due Depositors, including Interest to be credited this day \$89,19. 69

\$8,474 34 Surplus Interest is credited to depositors on the first day of January and July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for the three months or six months then ending. And this interest stands to the credit of the depositor the same as principa and itself bears interest from those dates, as we l

all new deposits made on or before the first busi-

ness day in January, April, July and October.

J. W. POTTER, President, THOS. C. DODD, Treasurer.

Glen Ridge Cottages.

I will build MODERN COTTAGES, with all improvements, either for Lease or Sale to se

ceptable parties, upon easy terms. The property cannot be excelled in point of location, is within five to ten minutes of Sistion, Post Office and Telegraph Offices, commanding beautiful views, has good drainage and in places fine old forest trees. Churchis, schools and good markets within ten to twelfe minutes. City water and gas through all the

Apply by letter, making an appointment remises any day after 3 P. M.

A. G. Darwin, GLEN MIDGE, N. J.

American House

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

At the "CENTRE," Three Minutes' Walk from M. & R. Depot.

The only Hotel in town where first-cl as Accommodations and Meals at all hours can be had.

Fine Wines and Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars from E. C. Hazard & Co., Special attention given to Transient

W. R. COURTER.

PROPRIETOR.

JOHN QUANE,

Dealer in all kinds of

Choice Fish and Oysters, IN THEIR SEASON. ..

Stand at Hoboken Ferry,

Foot of Barclay St., NEW YORK: Orders left in the morning will be ready for the afternoon trains.

DR. A E. Sheets, SURGEON DENTIST,

> 466 Broad Street. Cor. Orange, NEWARK, N. J.

A Set of Teeth Warranted the Best and NewestiMoulds. ONLY \$10.00.

CHEAPER SETS IF DESIRED.

Sets Made Over Good as New, \$4; Gold Fillings a Specialty, \$1.50 up; Silver and Platina 75c. up, Teeth Extracted, 50c.

Work Warranted as Represented. Office Hours-8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Telephone No, 439.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company.

NEWARK, N. J. AMZI DODD, -ASSETS (Market Values) \$38,615,31232 LIABILITIES 4 per ct. Reserve 35,857,821,70

SURPLUS (N. Y. Standard) : 5,411,257,50 Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second year. IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for; or, it preferred, a Paid up Policy for its full value is

After the third year Policies are INCONTESTA BLE, except as against intentional fraud; and all CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 56 per LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey

Between Mary Alice Roach, complainant,
and Charles Callin and others, defendants. In Far-By virtue of a decree of sale made in the about stated cause, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, direct ing me, Andrew Kirkpatrick, one of the Specia Masters of the said Court of Chancery, I will ex pose for sale by public vendue, on the remises, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve o'clock hoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: At two o'clock in the afternoon of said day all that fract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield in the county of Ess x and State of New Jersey, bounded and of Ess x and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the west line of the road leading from Bloomfield to Stone House Plains at the northwest corner of the tract of land allotted to Mrs. Bridget Callin as a portion of her dower interest in the real estate of Jenes Callin, deceased: from thence running (1) dong her line north fifty-six and one-half degrees west and south thirty-three and one-half degrees res sixty-seven feet and eight inches to the nor her! line of land late of Robert M. Hening; thenes (3 along his line north forty-lour degrees and thirty angle in said l.ne; thence (4) still along the same north seventy-two degrees thirty-seven misutes west five hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence 5) still along the same north seventy-nine degrees orty minutes west seventy-six feet; thence (6) still along the same north seventy-two degree- fort . five minutes west about eight handred and sixty five feet to the east line of Ridge and avenue; thence (7) along the east line of Ridgewood avenue north twenty-four degrees ten minutes east two hundred and sixty feet to the south line of land formerly of William Parsons; thence (8) along his line south seventy two and one-half degree, fast about seventeen hundred feet to the west side of the said Pater-on read; thence (9) along said the of said road south thirty-three and one-half de-grees west two hundred and fity-eight feet to the place of beginning. Containing nine and three-quarter across of land, be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging

or in anywise appertaining.
Dated November 19, 1886.
ANDREW KIRKPATRICK; HALSEY M. BARRETT, Solr.

TOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Dated Dec. 29, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscriber, Administratrix of Charles C. Giaves, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Sarro-gate and reported for settlement to the Orphshr' Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the Court of the County next. seventh day of March next. ELIZABETH GRAVES.

Special Mast r.

N.W.AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS BUILDING PHILADELPHIA

Cer. Chestnut and Eighth Ste. Receive Advertisements for this Paper ESTIMATES AT LOWEST CASH RATES FREE Manual 100 In AYER & SON'S MANUAL



